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Indian Courage.

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soned by Nicotine.
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"The Disadvantages of City Boys."

The following is from an article in *St. Nicholas* for March.

Some months ago, Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., believing that if he could find out how the active and prominent men of his own city spent their boyhood, it would help to solve the problem of what is the best training for boys, prepared the following circular, which was sent to the one hundred men who could fairly be said to stand at the head of the financial, commercial, professional and educational interests of the city:

"MY DEAR SIR: I desire to find out, for the benefit of the boys, how the leading men of this city spent their boyhood. Will you be kind enough to tell me

1. Whether your home during the first fifteen years of your life was on a farm, in a village, or in a city, and,

2. Whether you were accustomed, during any part of that period, to engage in any kind of work when you were not in school?

I should be glad, of course, to have you go into particulars as fully as you are disposed to do; but I do not wish to tax your patience, and I shall be greatly obliged for a simple answer to these two questions."

No less than eighty-eight of the busy gentlemen who received this circular were kind enough to answer the questions—some of them briefly, most of them quite fully, and it turned out that few had been brought up like most of the boys who crowd the ball grounds and fill the streets of our cities in these later days. Here is a brief summary of the returns:

Of these eighty-eight men, twelve spent the first fifteen years of their life in the city, twelve in villages, and sixty-four were farmers' boys.

But of the twenty-four who lived in villages and cities, six were practically farmers' boys, for they lived in small villages, or on the outskirts of cities, and had the same kind of work to do that farmers boys have. One of these village boys said:

"I learned to hoe, dig and mow; in fact, I was obliged to do work, whether I liked it or no. In winter I went to school, and worked nights and mornings for my board."

Another said: "I used to work away from home some on a farm in the summer and fall. In the winter, when going to school, we three boys used to work up the wood for winter use."

Four others told substantially the same story. As these were about the same as farmers' boys, we may add them to that list, so that seventy out of eighty-eight—almost four-fifths of all these men—had the training of farm life.

Now how was it with the eighteen city and village boys on the list? Did they have an easy time of it? Five of them did, as they testify; five of them had no work in particular to do, but one of the five says that he studied law when out of school, and that was not exactly play. The rest of the eighteen were poor boys—not paupers by any means, but children of the humbler classes, many of them in narrow and seedy circumstances—and though they lived in cities or villages, they were accustomed from their earliest years to hard work.

"Was generally employed," says one, "during the summer months and in vacations in doing any kind of work that offered."

Four of the city boys were newsboys. One of them says: "The last year I was connected with the press I earned $100 before breakfast."

Another: "I have paid my own way since eight years of age, without any assistance except my board from my eighth to my eleventh year."

Of all these eighty-eight boys five only had nothing particular to do.

While these boys were growing and working, a great many others—sons of merchants and lawyers—were growing up in Springfield, going to school and amusing themselves as boys of their class are apt to do. Where are they? Only five of this class are heard from among the eighty-eight solid men of that city. Some of them, perhaps, are prosperous men in other cities, but the number cannot be large, for in Springfield only five men out of eighty-eight came from this class. Ninety-four and a half per cent. were either farmers' boys or poor and hard-working town boys.

"Old Limpy."

Here is an old, old story redressed. It is hardly so telling as the original, still it points a moral which is worth recalling:

"Get aboard, old limpy," said a car conductor to an aged, plainly-dressed, lame man, standing on the platform waiting for the signal to depart; "get aboard, old limpy, or you will be left."

At the signal the old gentleman quietly stepped aboard and took a seat by himself. When the conductor, in taking up the tickets, came to him and demanded his fare, he replied:

"I do not pay fare on this road."

"Then I will put you off at the next station."

The conductor passed on, and a passenger who had seen the transaction said to him:

"Do you know that old gentleman?"

"No, I do not."

"Well, it is Mr. ——, the president of this road."

The conductor changed color and bit his lips, but went on and finished taking up the tickets. As soon as he had done he returned to "old limpy" and said:

"Sir, I resign my situation as conductor."

"Sit down here, young man. I do not wish to harm you; but we run this road for profit and to accommodate the public, and we make it an invariable rule to treat every person with perfect civility, whatever garb he wears, or whatever infirmity he suffers. This rule is imperative upon every one of our employees. I shall not remove you for what you have done, but it must not be repeated."

The conductor afterward never saw among his passengers another "old limpy."—*Railway Age.*

The Hartford *Courant*, referring to the annual statement of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, says: "It shows the continued prosperity of that exceptionally well managed and strong institution. No life company in the country, as to the solid character of its assets and investments, can make a more convincing statement. It is to be particularly observed in this fresh announcement of the condition of the company that during the past year the assets have been increased $513,391.17, while the surplus above all liabilities has added the sum of $230,838.09. The receipts for interest alone have been $1,856,-710.46, and this amount has paid all death losses and the running expenses, and left a balance over of $64,129.07. A few words in this general way cover the case for the Ætna as well as columns of commendations. It is a model company in its financial standing."

The imports of coffee from all countries into the United States—exclusive of the States on the Pacific—for 1879 were 198,010 tons, against imports in 1878 of 147,030 tons.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

The Empress of Russia received a dress from Paris the cost of which was $5,000.

The association for the promotion of women's knowledge of law is active in London.

It is the latest freak in society to become engaged to young men who are still at college, says the New York *Mail*.

Catherine de Medici is quoted as having asserted that the highest thing to be said in praise of a woman is that she can cook a good dinner.

One of the New York artists' models complains that the female artists pay poorly, are extremely exacting and very sarcastic in their criticisms.

Miss Petursson, the daughter of the bishop of Reykjavik, Iceland, ascended Mt. Hecla recently for the purpose of making geological observations.

Mrs. J. J. Astor recently sent out from the office of the New York children's aid society 100 homeless children to homes in the West and South, at an expense of $1,500.

The divorce committee of the French chamber of deputies has reported in favor of allowing divorce by mutual consent when the wife is more than forty-five years old, and has been married more than twenty years.

From the London *Truth:* A lady on horseback has a better seat than a man. The third pommel gives her a firmer grip of the saddle. With the present fashion of short, close habits, it is almost impossible for a lady to be dragged in case of a fall.

The richest youthful heiress of the day in England is Miss Maynard, granddaughter of Viscount Maynard. She has $100,000 a year in land and large accumulations of money. Miss Maynard recently made her debut at a magnificent ball at her seat in Essex.

At the Iowa agricultural college every girl in the junior class has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring her ingredients, mixing, kneading and baking, and regulating her fire. Each has been taught to make yeast and biscuit, pudding, pies and cake of various kinds.

Fashion Notes.

Long black kid gloves, with a bracelet of small yellow rose buds at the top, is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilettes.

There are rumors afloat that big bonnets, puffed skirts, a profusion of ruffles and paint are to be the fashion next summer.

The handkerchief-shaped bonnet is worn with the point toward the forehead, in Paris, and is trimmed with row upon row of narrow lace.

A new arrangement of lace for a cascade is called "the judge." It is plaited in large flat folds and another kind of lace is laid over the plaitings.

The coming spring hat is of the kind known to the girls as "ever so big," and it is said that the skirts are to be puffed, and that faces are to be painted.

Some muslin and lace collarettes have a band of flowers extending up the left side to the center of the neck at the back, besides having a bunch of flowers placed in front.

The long pelisses, which are now worn abroad, will when introduced here bring about the wearing of light gowns, it is said. That was their effect when formerly worn.

Stylish bonnets for deep mourning are of crape in turban or capote shape. The trimmings are of crape also; strings are either of crape, finished with a fold, or else of lustreless soft twilled black ribbon, worn rather for use than ornament.

The long flowing train without trimming, or at the most with narrow plaiting or shell trimming on the bottom, is the favorite style of train for evening dresses, although the draped and rounded train is not abolished by any means.

Fichus which fit closely about the neck, and supply the place of collar or ruffle, are fastened by oblong lace or scarf-pins of gold, silver or enamel, either plain or ornamented with innumerable devices of fans, horseshoes, birds and the like.

She Cured Him.

There is a man up in the Seventh ward that hasn't spoken to his wife in over a week. He is so mad that he will not go home to his meals, and the other day his wife went to his office to get $6 to pay for some shoes, and he told the clerk to pay her off and let her go. He grates his teeth when he goes home nights, and comes out of the house every morning swearing. She came a joke on him, that was all. He has for years been telling her that he was sure he had got heart disease, and that he should go off suddenly some time in the night. She had got sick of such talk, after hearing it thirteen years, when she knew he was as healthy as a yearling. Why, he didn't even know where his heart was, and couldn't point out the location of any particular portion of his internal improvements. But he kept talking about death every little while, and she said she would break up that little game as soon as she could think of any way to do so. A spell ago she bought one of these India-rubber water-bags, for keeping hot water at the feet, instead of using bottles. It would hold about three quarts, and her husband didn't know anything about it. One night, after she had the water-bag to her feet a couple of hours, until they were about as warm as a piece of zinc, and her husband was snoring away by note, she thought what a good joke it would be to put it on his stomach and wake him up. She burst right out laughing, at midnight, thinking of it. So she took up the rubber bag of hot water and placed it on his stomach. The bag was about as big as a cow's liver, and as warm as a piece of shingle on a boy. It hadn't been on his chest and other baggage over two minutes before he slowly opened his eyes. She stuffed the upper works of her night-gown in her mouth to keep from laughing. He raised up his head, and said: "Harriet, my end has come."

"Which end, Josiah?" said she, as she rolled over, "your head or your feet?" And then she put a pillow in her mouth, and reached over to him and unscrewed the nozzle that holds the water in the bag.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying," said he. "My heart is enlarged to three times its natural size, and oh, I am bleeding to death." She had opened the nozzle, and the three quarts of hot water was pouring over him, saturating him from head to heels. She had not meant to let out more than half a pint of water on him, but when it got to flowing she couldn't stop it, so she got out of bed and told him to save himself. He attempted to stop the flow of blood, and she struck a light and asked him if his life-preserver had not sprung a leak, and then he looked at the rubber bag, and went and run himself through a clothes-wringer and he slept on the lounge the rest of the night, and he says his wife is the meanest woman that ever drawed the breath of life. She tells her friends that Josiah has been miraculously cured of heart disease.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

Great quantities of tobacco are raised in Russia, the seed from which it is grown being obtained chiefly from the United States.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

Henry Moett, who killed his wife and her paramour at Taghkanick, near Hudson, N. Y., September 12 last, has been sentenced to be hanged on March 19. The prisoner asked that he be hanged in public and that he be allowed an hour and a half to speak.

On the day after the recent heavy storm the bodies of eight men belonging to wrecked vessels were washed ashore in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and Long Branch.

The New York *Herald* has subscribed the munificent sum of $100,000 to aid the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

As an inquest held in Philadelphia on the body of Henrietta Brest, a blind girl, nine years old, it was shown that the helpless child had been shamefully neglected and ill-treated by her mother. When the girl's body was discovered it had been partially eaten by rats and covered with vermin. The coroner said it was the worst case of depravity he had ever encountered. The jury found that the girl's death was due to the mother's intemperance and neglect, and she was committed to jail.

The body of Miss Dolly Hartman, a beautiful school girl who died at the age of eighteen at her home in Allegheny City, Pa., was burned in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa. At death she expressed a preference for cremation. This was the fifth cremation at the Washington furnace and the second of a woman.

Adolph E. Borie, General Grant's first secretary of the navy, died in Philadelphia the other day, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Borie had been a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He was with General Grant on his recent tour abroad.

Governor Davis, of Maine, in his message refers to the late difficulties and recommends an investigation of the whole subject of counting the election returns.

Later reports show that during the recent heavy storm at least eight vessels were wrecked and ten lives lost on the New Jersey coast.

The publication in the New York city papers that Mr. D. J. Whitney, chairman of the committee for the enforcement of law of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was collecting what he termed a "black list," made up of the names of persons of wealth and assumed respectability whom his detectives found frequenting gambling houses and other places of ill-repute, has caused a great deal of indignation and much ill-feeling against the society. The secretary of the society publishes a card asserting that the society does not authorize any espionage or the making of any lists except of names of witnesses for the prosecutions which it has undertaken.

A Senate sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wallace, Garland, McDonald, Hoar and Blair, has held a two days' session in New York city, examining witnesses in regard to alleged illegal arrests made by United States Supervisor Davenport and his marshals on election day in 1878.

Mrs. Sarah Dillingham, thirty-three years old, wife of a farmer living near Londonderry, N. H., was outrageously assaulted and then shot and probably fatally wounded by her nephew, Frank Dillingham, twenty years old. After committing the crime Dillingham made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide and then surrendered himself. His aunt was found unconscious with a rope around her neck and a bullet hole in her head.

Two white and three colored prisoners were publicly whipped a few days ago at Newcastle, Del.

A two horse sleigh in which Howard Hackett and James Feeney were carrying 100 pounds of nitro-glycerine overturned near Bradford, Pa., and the compound exploded, tearing a hole in the frozen roadbed twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide. Feeney jumped from the sleigh as it was going over and was found under the debris severely injured. Hackett was thrown fifty feet by the explosion and instantly killed. Two houses and a barn in the vicinity were wrecked by the concussion, one of the buildings being literally shaken to pieces.

The Chatham mills, an extensive three-story brick building in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire a few days since, involving a loss of about $175,000.

Western and Southern States.

The officers of the Kansas freedman's relief association have been directed by the directors of the association to devise some method of diverting the constantly increasing emigration of colored people to other States than Kansas.

A negro cabin on the plantation of Captain William Stack, thirteen miles north of Columbia, S. C., was burned the other night. Two men, a woman and six children perished in the flames.

At Baltimore a Count Eugene Mitkiewicz was indicted by the grand jury for obtaining $16,000 worth of coal under false pretenses and was lodged in jail.

The county court house at Dallas, Texas, has been destroyed by fire. The building cost $100,000 and the loss is about half that amount.

Ten Chinamen were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a Chinese wash house at San Francisco.

Tom Henry, Jim Dorsey, William Randall and James West, four desperadoes, attacked and killed Joseph Carson, the city marshal of Los Vegas, New Mexico, because he had made himself obnoxious to them by seeking to recover a buggy which they had stolen. During the fight which followed Carson's death Randall was killed and his three companions were arrested. A few days afterward all three were taken from jail by a crowd and lynched.

Three burglars entered the bank at Knoxville, Ill., seized and bound President Runkle, who sleeps in the building, and after gagging and beating him and burning his feet in a shocking manner to compel him to reveal the combination of the safe lock, they left with $3,200 which had not been locked up. There was a time lock on the safe and Mr. Runkle was unable to give the combination.

The supreme court of Georgia has refused to grant a new trial to Cox, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Colonel Alston. The case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

The Iowa house of representatives, by a vote of 57 to 31, has adopted a resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment to the people making women eligible to the legislature.

From Washington.

The House select committee on the state of the law respecting a certainment and declaration of result of election of President and Vice-President has accepted the report of the sub-committee in favor of Representative Bicknell's joint resolution "proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the people." The committee has stricken out that portion of the resolution providing "that a contest in any State shall be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal," and with this one change has instructed Representative Bicknell to report the resolution favorably to the House.

The House committee on agriculture, with one dissenting vote, (that of Representative Covert) accepted the Aiken bill making the department of agriculture an executive department.

A report made on the information of Congress by Secretary of War Ramsey shows that the organized strength of the militia force of the different States consists of 145 general officers, 1,505 regimental, field and staff officers, and 6,193 company officers, making a total of 8,869 commissioned officers. Of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates there are 117,037. The unorganized force or men available for military duty in the United States is put down at 6,516,756.

The Senate has rejected the President's nomination of the late Senator Morton's son to be collector of internal revenue in San Francisco, the vote standing 42 to 10.

The Senate committee on education and labor has agreed to recommend for passage the bill introduced by Senator Burnside providing that the net proceeds of sales of public lands and the net receipts of the patent office shall hereafter be devoted to the establishment of an educational fund, to be apportioned annually among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

General Sherman on the 9th authorized the publication of the following: "My private correspondence shows that some persons actually believe that General H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has begun some sort of proceedings against me for slander in a civil or military court. So far as I know up to the present instant of time he has done nothing of the kind, except in the newspapers."

Foreign News.

By a railroad collision at Argenteuil, France, seven persons were killed outright, twenty-five seriously and many others slightly injured.

Queen Victoria read her speech in person at the opening of the British parliament.

A volcanic eruption in Dominica, Central America, caused the Roseau river to overflow and submerge surrounding estates. The town of Roseau was visited by a heavy storm of sand, mixed with sulphur, antimony and iron; and in a short time this deposit thickly covered the ground and house tops. The town was enveloped in darkness and many persons were overcome with nausea, occasioned by the antimony with which the air was charged.

General Roberts, commander of the British army in Afghanistan, reports that in all about 100 Afghans have been executed at Cabul for attacking the British residency and various other crimes.

About twenty-five vessels, including four foreign frigates, were wrecked and forty-six persons drowned during the recent hurricane in the Philippine islands.

During a squall a schooner was capsized at Grand Manan, N. B., and John Nesbet, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Franklin were drowned.

Mount Vesuvius is again reported in a state of eruption.

The Theater Royal, Dublin, the third largest theater in Great Britain, has been totally destroyed by fire. The manager, the property man and four assistants perished in the flames. The pecuniary loss is about $200,000.

A fire at Ayet, France, destroyed sixty houses and caused great suffering among the people who were burned out of their homes.

During a fete at Constantinople a barrack three stories high suddenly collapsed and 200 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded.

Boyd has defeated Elliott for the sculling championship of Great Britain and will next challenge Hanlan.

Gonzales, the would-be assassin of the king of Spain, has been sentenced to death.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Hereford has introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 4, 1864, conferring on the quartermaster-general, commissary-general and accounting officer of the treasury authority to examine, adjudicate and settle the claims accruing to loyal citizens of the United States for supplies taken by or furnished for the use of and used by United States armies. The bill confers jurisdiction in such cases upon the United States district courts, which shall certify their judgments to Congress, and Congress may appropriate money to pay such judgments, if favorable.

Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to provide for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

The bill to amend the act to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses, approved March 3, 1879, was taken up, and a substitute reported by the census committee was considered instead and passed. It amends the act above named by striking out the provision for inquiry as to the naturalization of foreign-born persons and as to the ownership of the public debt of the United States; section three allows the reports required from railroad, express, telegraph and insurance companies to be made for the fiscal year of the company terminating nearest to June 1, 1880; section four amends the act aforesaid so as to require the enumeration to begin June 1, 1880, and to require the enumeration in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to be taken within two weeks from that date; section five allows the enumerator to be appointed from the county when no suitable person living in the enumeration district will undertake the work; section six requires the enumerator to correct his enumeration on reliable information as to errors in it.

Resolutions of the Louisiana legislature were presented declaring that William Pitt Kellogg was not legally elected a Senator from that State, and that Henry M. Spofford was legally so elected; protesting against the injustice done the people of Louisiana by the recognition of Mr. Kellogg as a Senator, and requesting that Mr. Spofford be admitted to the seat now occupied by Mr. Kellogg. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Thurman, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely the joint resolution authorizing the President to veto parts of appropriation bills. Mr. Edmunds announced that he did not agree with the report, and thought some provision of the kind should be made.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois made a speech in favor of the bill to continue the Alabama claims court. Messrs. Edmunds and Blaine opposed the bill, and a substitute therefor was introduced by Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Kernan presented resolutions of the Buffalo common council asking that February 12, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be made a legal holiday.

House.

The joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the commissioner of fish and fisheries to represent the United States at the international fishery exhibition, to be held in Berlin, Germany, in April next, was passed with an amendment providing that the money shall be expended under direction of the secretary of state. The vote on the passage of the bill stood 165 yeas to 69 nays.

Mr. O'Connor has introduced a bill making silver certificates receivable at the United States Treasury, in redemption of the circulating notes of issue of the national banks; also, providing for the payment of the matured coupons of United States bonds at any and all of the United States depositaries, also, requiring the secretary of the treasury to pay the current interest upon all registered bonds of the United States, without respect to the date of assignment or transfer.

Mr. F. Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amount assessed on the States under the act of 1861 and its supplement; and whether any legislation is necessary to collect the assessment from delinquent States, and it was adopted.

The Senate bill for the conversion of national gold banks has been passed.

When the bill removing the political disabilities of John Owen, of Virginia, came up Mr. Conger opposed its passage on the ground that the petition alluded to the war of "Confederacy," while the fourteenth amendment mentioned the "war of insurrection." Mr. Goode replied that there was nothing in the fourteenth amendment which required any petition, etc. After Mr. Conger had made another speech in opposition to the bill Mr. Wood objected to further debate, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 166 to 46.

A bill has been introduced by Mr. Keller providing for a commission of inquiry into the causes and for the prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals, the commissioners to have $4,000 a year, one of them to be a veterinary surgeon, one a practical stock raiser, and one a business man familiar with live stock.

A bill introduced by Mr. Ward authorizes the secretary of the navy to designate a United States vessel to carry contributions to Ireland free of charge.

Mr. Young has introduced a bill creating a department of manufactures, mechanics and mines.

Origin of Oil Springs.

The source of these vast supplies of oil has been much discussed, and there are still some points in their history which remain obscure. We trace their origin to great forests of antiquity whose shrubs were trees and whose trees were giants—we know their greatness by the cast of their huge leaves, which we find in our coal mines. Submerged and subjected to certain strange agencies, the vast rank forests turned slowly into coal. Such a change involves a separation of carbon and hydrogen, sometimes as oil or both combined. Gravity would force the fluid to seek the lowest level it could find, through every crack and fissure, which accounts for its being found not only below but often remote from the coal deposits. Under such circumstances the pressure of water from beneath, or the volatile nature of gas which accompanies the oil, forces it up into the highest attainable level, thus bringing it into strata above the coal measures—on the floor of the coal beds. Just how, when, or why these wonderful transitions took place may never be definitely known—for, in the vast crucible beneath our feet, fierce fires are always raging, such change is directed by the hand of the Almighty chemist, with faultless wisdom and in ways past finding out.

Sunstroke.

This affection occurs more particularly in the tropics, but is occasionally observed in hot weather, in the temperate zone, in persons who are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and who have at the same time to undergo exertion. It is therefore chiefly seen in soldiers marching during the heat of the day, or in agricultural laborers who are at work in the fields; yet it has been known to come on at night, in persons sleeping in the pestilential atmosphere of overcrowded and badly-ventilated barracks or cabins, and in children shut up in a stifling bedroom after having been exposed to great heat during the day. It would therefore be more appropriate to speak of heatstroke, for the disorder really consists of a great and sudden rise in the temperature of the blood, which in this state acts as a poison on the medulla. The perspiration of the skin is suddenly arrested, and as the evaporation of sweat on the surface of the body is intended to produce cold, and thus to neutralize the effects of the external heat, the closure of this safety-valve causes a further rise of temperature, which paralyzes some or most of the centers in the medulla. The worst kind of heatstroke is that in which the centers for respiration and the heart's action are affected, as total asphyxia or syncope is the result. A person who may be walking in the street or working in a field is seen suddenly to drop down as if shot or struck by lightning, and dies in a minute or two. A fatal issue is in such cases so rapid that there is no chance for any treatment to do good, more especially as the means which would be of the first importance, viz., ice and plenty of cold water, are usually not at once at hand. The second kind of sunstroke is owing to paralysis of the center for the blood-vessels in the medulla, whereby apoplexy is caused. In such instances the symptoms are not quite so sudden, and death may often be averted. The illness begins with mental disturbance—there are delusions and hallucinations, followed by mania, and the patient may commit suicide or homicide. This stage of excitement lasts for a short time, and is succeeded by a period of depression. The patient becomes sleepy, insensible, and may die in a state of profound apoplexy. Life is, however, often saved by drenching the body with cold water and applying ice to the head. The overheated blood is thereby cooled, and the medulla roused from its torpid condition.—*Dr. Julius Althouse, in Nineteenth Century.*

About Rubber Boots.

Undue competition between manufacturers has led to an extent of adulteration and cheapening of material never before known in the business. Crude rubber has the quality of absorbing or of becoming incorporated with a very large quantity of cheap and bulky substances like lampblack, chalk, etc., which cannot be detected by the uninitiated, and which impair the durability of the goods. People call for low-priced goods, not reflecting that low prices always mean low quality. The result is they waste money on "wild cat" rubber boots, when an extra dollar or two would buy them a pair which will wear to their utmost satisfaction a whole season or more. The "95 Per Cent. Sterling Rubber Boot," manufactured by the Candee Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn., is meant to reform this abuse, and is well worth the inspection of those who need a real good article. Every store dealing in the "95 Per Cent. Sterling Rubber Boots," is supplied with a sample cut open to show the construction. They are warranted three months, and the storekeeper will punch the date of sale in the top of the leg of each boot.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves—State Milk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs—Live	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western, good to fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Amber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley—Two-Rowed State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—White State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay—Retail grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops—State, 1879	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard—City Steam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude ....07 @07½	Refined	[illegible]
Wool—State and Penn. XX	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—State Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Imitation Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—State Factory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skims	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs—State and Penn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUFFALO.

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—Red Winter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—New Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley—Two-rowed State	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—Extra White	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unwashed, " "	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Cattle, live weight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat—Penn. Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye—State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—State Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter—Creamery extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese—New York Factory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum—Crude ....07 @07½	Refined	[illegible]

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters.—*Telegraph.*

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases.—*Press.*

Where Cents Are at a Discount.

In truth a person who waits for change in the shape of two, three or four cents is looked upon with something like scorn in the West. Is your bill seventy-eight cents? You pay eighty, or the obliging shopkeeper says: "Call it seventy-five."

I recall an incident which one of the merchants of Salina related when speaking of his recent trip to New York for goods. After making his preparations for returning he went to settle his bill, which proved to be $40.03. He paid $40 and was turning away when he was recalled by a tap on his shoulder, and the three cents were pointed out.

In scornful amazement he threw down ten cents and again started away.

"Here is your change, sir," said a voice, in nowise overwhelmed by his contempt.

The merchant waved his hand and bowed.

"Keep it, sir. I am a Western man. We don't grasp three or four cents there so closely.—*Letter from Kansas.*

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For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

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